Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): In the absence of the mover can any other member move the resolution?

Mr. Deputy President: No.

2. Reduction in the number of toddy and arrack shops to prepare the State for prohibition.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): The resolution standing in my name reads thus:—"*This Council recommends to the Government to reduce the number of toddy and arrack shops by twenty-five per cent annually beginning from 1115 with a view to prepare the State for prohibition*". I do not think it is necessary for me to make any lengthy speech on this matter. The resolution is self-explanatory and the question has been discussed several times before and the principle also has been accepted by the Government at one time. Without wishing to speak much on it, I place the resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon (*Chittur-Rural*): I second it.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): I move the following amendment:—"Delete the words 'toddy and' from the resolution. Arrack is generally considered to be harmful and toddy should not be stopped, whatever may be the grounds. It is the poor man's luxury and is very good for the body also. Even if prohibition is introduced, it should not be stopped. So if the mover is prepared to accept the amendment I shall be thankful to him.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): With very great regret I cannot accept it.

The amendment was lost for want of a seconder.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): Mr. President Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. I am greatly surprised that an hon'ble member who has always fought within this House and outside it for the civil liberties of the people has now come forward with a proposition to interfere with the liberty of the drinking public of the State. The question of prohibition has been discussed in this House more times than one. Hon'ble members then referred to the progress made in the United States of America and argued that if prohibition could succeed in America, it would be easier for it to succeed here.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon (*Chittur-Rural*): It has come nearer. What about Salem?

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): Now my hon'ble friend Mr. Eachara Menon draws our attention to the experiments carried on in Salem. It is too early to say whether the

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experiment in Salem is a success or a failure. It took 10 years for the U. S. A. to declare that prohibition was an utter failure. I personally do not consider drink as a sin or an evil. I occasionally indulge in it and it has not ruined me either financially or physically. It has given me pleasure and I will not therefore be a party to deny that pleasure to the humble villager whose only pleasure after a day's hard work is perhaps a glass of toddy. Prohibition has been introduced in some of the Provinces in British India and as a result of which many new taxes have been imposed to cover up the loss due to the introduction of prohibition. Curiously enough Mr. Gandhi himself who considers the revenue derived from drink as tainted money has recommended a tax on tobacco which is equally injurious to health. I do concede that there are a few people in and outside the State who spend their whole earnings on drinks but if statistics are taken we will find that they are only very few. I seriously ask the hon'ble member "are we justified in sacrificing the revenue for the sake of a few men"?

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): Are we going to tap them for the sake of the rich?

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): Can you reform them by introducing prohibition?

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): Yes.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): I have to oppose this resolution on another ground also. I do not consider prohibition as practical politics in Cochin State. In British Indian provinces the Provincial Governments look to the Central Government for help. Here we have to depend upon our own resources. We now see very many new taxes, like the tobacco-tax, the electricity-tax, turn-over-tax and other taxes like death-duties, marriage-taxes and so on and I am sure even if we tax all the married people in the State and then the bachelors, we will not be able to make up the loss incurred due to prohibition. Let the failure of the U. S. A. and our own failure at Nemmara and the waning enthusiasm of the pepole in Salem make us wiser than other Governments.

Mr. Puthur Achyuta Menon (*Kattur*): Sir, there is very little to be said in support of the resolution. I do admit the fact that it may be true that it has not brought any ruin on my friend to my left, physically or financially. But I know many instances where ruin has been brought on so many people physically and financially especially in village parts and it is only in the interest of the villagers that this resolution has been brought. The poor villager who gets three annas in the day

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spends whatever he gets in the toddy shop and he returns to the family and illtreats everybody he meets. Hyde in him becomes visible; virtues are forgotten. This has been brought to our notice. It is in the interests of such villagers that we the humble representatives of the villagers bring such resolutions and I can very well appreciate the position my friend has taken in opposing it, because he is one of the few on whom the curse of the drink is not prominent. But as there are so many in whom this vice is prominent and who have been completely ruined by this habit, it is our moral duty to support this resolution. With all sincerity I support this motion and I am sure every member will support this.

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin Christians-Ernakulam*) : Sir, I have very great pleasure to support the resolution that is now considered by the House. I find that the arguments brought against it are all those antiquated and exploded ones. There are one or two points I would like to stress. The hon'ble member for the Jews stated that there will be a loss of 25 lakhs if the resolution is accepted. I would refer the hon'ble members of the House to our last Budget, page 6, wherefrom it is seen that the revenue derived from toddy and arrack shops is a little over 9 lakhs.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*) : What about foreign liquor?

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin Christians-Ernakulam*) : The hon'ble member is obsessed by foreign liquor! (*Laughter*). As far as I am aware the poor villagers have taken themselves to the humble drinks, toddy and arrack. The loss is only 9 lakhs out of a total revenue of 104 lakhs. Why should we be scared by a sacrifice of 9 lakhs of rupees for so noble a cause? After all, the apprehensions and fears that are now raised on the score of loss of revenue can be assuaged. So far as we are concerned I think we can find other means and other sources to make up the loss we might have to sustain. To-day I happened to learn that Java Sugar is imported to Cochin and according to a modest estimate it is known that in the coming year it is likely to bring about 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees from that source alone. We may depend upon our Port for larger revenues. I think that the fear on the score of loss of revenue need not be so serious in the matter of the abolition of the drink evil from amongst the population of our State. I am surprised that some hon'ble members said that toddy is highly desirable and beneficial. Probably they think there is a lot of vitamin in it which is not the case. Some say that it is a luxury of the poor man. It is not the luxury but the pest of the poor man.' The

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sooner we abolish this pest or pestilence the better it will be. As for U. S. A. and the failure of prohibition there, we must remember that U. S. A. is U. S. A. and Cochin is Cochin. There is a world of difference in the conditions of a cold country like America and a hot country like our own.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): What about Nemmara?

Mr. L. M. Pylee (*Latin Christians-Ernakulam*): That is a thing which happened long long ago. Because of that which happened years ago are we to sit quiet and never tackle this problem, because there was one solitary attempt, and probably a half-hearted attempt, made? We must realise the fact that drink is an evil and that is the reason why the great statesmen in British India have launched on a campaign of prohibition. Whether we fail or not we must make desirable experiments. The question is of eradicating a serious evil and bettering the condition of the labouring population and making them happier. Why are the rich again scared of additional taxation, that all the taxes like the Electricity Tax, the Petroleum sale Tax and the present much-discussed Sales turnover Tax, etc., which are introduced in British Provinces, will be introduced here? I am sure that without all those duties being imposed in our State means could be found for making up the loss. Even if the rich are to be taxed, the rich ought to be taxed. There is no argument in saying that we shall be losing the revenue. That is not an argument which an enlightened Government should accept. You admit that there is an evil, most pernicious to the poorer classes. You are therefore morally bound to abolish it. I therefore hope that this House will not be scared away by the apprehension of loss of revenue or by the argument that toddy is necessary for health and enjoyment of the poor man. The trend of medical opinion too is that it is generally injurious to health. I have not tried the experiment myself, but it is admitted that toddy and arrack seriously impair the welfare of the poor people. I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the House.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ: സർ, മദ്യം കടിച്ചാൽ ചിലക്കില്ലാം രസമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ചിലക്കില്ലാം അതു് ആരോഗ്യത്തിനു ഗുണകരമാണെങ്കിലും മദ്യപാനം പൊതുവെ ദോഷകരമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനെ ആരും നിഷേധിക്കുകയില്ല. പക്ഷേ എനിക്കു ഒരു സംശയം തോന്നുന്നതു് "Something is better than nothing" എന്നുള്ളതു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നോക്കാമോയെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. മദ്യപാനമില്ലാതാക്കണമെങ്കിൽ ടോട്ടൽ പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ വരുത്തണം. അതു

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പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കാം. മദ്രാസിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ബോംബെയിൽ പരീക്ഷിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു. മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ പരീക്ഷണം എല്ലാം എങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷം പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ ഇവിടെയും പരീക്ഷിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്. അതിനു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ കൊണ്ടു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനു കുറെ ദോഷം വരുമെന്നല്ലാതെ മദ്യപാനത്തിനു യാതൊരു കുറവും വരുകയില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഇതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടി പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു.

പിന്നെ കള്ളു് ആരോഗ്യകരമല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ശരിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കള്ളു് ആരോഗ്യകരമാണോയെന്നറിയണമെങ്കിൽ പുലയരേയും കുടുംബികളേയും നോക്കിയാൽ മതി. കുടുംബികളെല്ലാം പിത്തം പിടിച്ചമാതിരിയാണു്. പുലയർ നല്ല ആരോഗ്യമുള്ളവരാണു്. ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ കൊണ്ടല്ലാതെ ഈ സാധനം കൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു ഫലവുമില്ല. വെറുതെ ഫാഷനു വേണ്ടി ഈ വക വാദങ്ങൾ എടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയാണു് നല്ലതെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നതു്. രണ്ടു വലിയ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ, അതായതു് മദ്രാസിലും ബോംബെയിലും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ വലിയ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നു. സേലത്തു നടക്കുന്ന പരീക്ഷണം പരാജയത്തിലായിയെന്നു അതിന്റെ എതിരുകാർ പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു് വളരെ ഫലത്തിലെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് മി. സി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി പറയുന്നു. കുറെക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അറിയാം. അതു കണ്ടിട്ടു പോരെ നമുക്കു ഈ പരീക്ഷണം നടത്താൻ.

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. വി. ഇയ്യു: സർ, ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യപ്പന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടാണു് യോജിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ തത്വമെല്ലാം ഒന്നാണു്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ അവതാരകനായ ആൾ ബീപ്പുകളിൽ അയച്ചുവരുന്ന കർബാനബീഞ്ചു് ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു് നിർബ്ബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായ കുസ്സ്വൻ സമുദായത്തിലെ ആ പ്രത്യേക വിഭാഗത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട ആളായതുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിച്ചതു്. കള്ളു് പനയിൽ നിന്നോ, തെങ്ങിൽ നിന്നോ എടുക്കുന്നു ഒന്നാണു്. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പിന്താങ്ങുന്നതോടു കൂടി കുപ്പിയിൽ വീഞ്ഞു ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽ പെട്ട ഒരംഗമാണു് ഞാൻ. ലത്തീൻ കുസ്സ്വൻ മെമ്പറും അവതാരകൻ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന മതവിഭാഗത്തിൽത്തന്നെ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ആളാണു്. അദ്ദേഹവും കള്ളു നല്ലതല്ലെന്നു പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അന്നന്നു മുതിരിച്ചാറു് എടുത്തുപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബ്ബന്ധമുള്ള ഒരു കുസ്സ്വൻ സമുദായവിഭാഗത്തിൽ പെട്ട ആളാണു് ഞാൻ. മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യപ്പൻ പറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി പരിപൂർണ്ണമായുള്ള പ്രൊഹിബിഷൻ കൊണ്ടു വരുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു യോജിപ്പുണ്ടുള്ളതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോടു യോജിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ വാക്കുകളുടെ അർത്ഥത്തോടു യോജിക്കുവാൻ ന്യായം കാണുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ ഭേദഗതി ആദ്യം അനുകൂലിക്കാതെ തള്ളപ്പെട്ടുപോയെങ്കിലും മിസ്റ്റർ അയ്യപ്പനും മിസ്റ്റർ കോഡയും എന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കയുണ്ടായി.

Mr. M. Raman Menon (*Commissioner of Excise*): It has been the declared policy of the Government to gradually reduce the number of shops and prepare the way for prohibition. To attain this end Government are doing all that is possible in the matter. I may in this connection point out that any large scale in reduction of shops is not possible at present

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seeing that the State is surrounded by British and Travancore territories. We cannot follow a policy of our own. Our progress in the matter can only be along with British Indian and Travancore Governments. If any shop is taken away it will only go to swell the sale in the neighbouring shops. I do not know how the evils pointed out by the hon'ble members can be eradicated by the removal of a few shops from a particular locality. If any shop is removed and if the people of the locality really want liquor the easiest of things for them will be either to resort to illicit practice or cross over to the frontier. I may say that our Government have been doing everything in their power to pave the way for prohibition. In almost every year we have been reducing the number of shops. In 1092 there were 574 toddy and 293 arrack shops in the State. In 1103 these were reduced to 429 and 230 respectively. There are at present only 367 toddy and 199 arrack shops.

Mr. V. K. Krishnankutty (*Ezhuvas-Trichur*): What about sales and the revenue collected.

Mr. M. Raman Menon (*Commissioner of Excise*): That is why I say that there is no meaning in seeking for reducing the number of shops only. It will be seen that we have been gradually reducing the number of shops since 1092. We have now reached a stage beyond which further reduction at present is inadvisable. If more shops are reduced we may not be in a position to supply licit liquor to the needs of the drinking population in the State and the result will be that the people will have either recourse to illicit practices or cross the frontier and have their drinks from the British or Travancore shops. When that is so how the reduction of a few shops will eradicate all the evils pointed out by the hon'ble members, it is not seen. It is however not possible to lay down any hard and fast scale in the matter of reduction of liquor shops. It is also not advisable to precipitate a reduction on any large scale all of a sudden. An almost similar resolution recommending to the Government to reduce annually 5 per cent of the liquor shops during the next ten years was moved in this Council on 14th December 1927 and passed by the Council. The Government could not accept it. What we are now doing is that we are abolishing shops in localities where there is no demand for liquor. Almost all the shops which could be conveniently abolished, have been abolished. As it is it appears that the existing number of shops is hardly sufficient to meet the legitimate demand. The resolution demands an arbitrary reduction of 25 per cent of the liqour shops every year beginning with 1115 with a view to prepare the State for prohibition

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Government regret they cannot undertake such a drastic reduction as the several aspects of the question have to be considered before taking such an extreme step. Whatever possible will be done in future also. Government therefore regret that they have to oppose the resolution.

Mr. C. V. Iyyu (*Kunnamkulam*): If the Travancore Government and the Madras Government promise the introduction of prohibition will our Government take it up?

Mr. M. Raman Menon (*Commissioner of Excise*): That will be considered.

Mr. M. K.Devassy (*Adur*): When I moved the resolution I was very short. I never thought that this will invite such a violent opposition Of course I can expect opposition from the Government as usual but I did not expect any opposition from the non-officials. Later on I began to grow wiser as my friend the member for Jews spoke. He naturally anticipated the distant danger that is attending him. But the grounds on which he has opposed were not tenable. My friend referred to the failure of the prohibition movement in America. It is my duty to place before the House the simple fact that these arguments if closely examined will not stand scrutiny for the simple fact that if America has given up prohibition after a period of 10 years it only proves that a strong political party can do both good and evil. If you study the satistics in America during the prohibition period you will never say that the prohibition movement was a failure. One of the most important features noticed as a result of the prohibition movement in America is the improvement in the character and efficiency of the labourers. Before prohibition Monday was known as 'blue Monday' for the simple reason that on Mondays no labourer will attend work due to excessive drink on Sunday. But during prohibition the blue Monday lost its significance with the result that labourers became increasingly efficient. Similarly you will find that the habit of thrift had been increased among the common labourers with the result that within ten years you find that the deposit which a labourer put in the Post Office saving bank increased by three times. In one Post Office the statistics show that 111 dollars deposited by an average labourer increased to 336 dollars in the course of the prohibition period.

Mr. Shabdai S. Koder (*Jews-Nominated*): Is that the result of prohibition or the result of illicit distillation?

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*): My hon'ble friend can understand that the American labourer had not been taking profits by

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illicit distillation. It may be so with vendors of illicit liquor. Professor Irvin Fisher, one who has conducted a survey of the prohibition movement in America has estimated that prohibition has cost 6,000 lakhs of dollars a year by means of increased efficiency in labour and this House will be surprised if it knows that as a result of the movement the ordinary amenities of the labour classes have increased to such an extent that during this period the Ford's Factory has disposed of five times the number of cars than in previous years and all of them were sold among the labourers of America. This has been the result of prohibition in America.

Another aspect which certainly should attract any member is the decrease in the number of crimes due to prohibition. The Massachueasets census go to show that the number of crimes due to drunkeness and disorderly conduct has decreased from 1,70,941 in 1910 to 91,367 in 1923. Taking this in relation to the increase in population, the percentage of decrease is considered to be 53. There was also a general decrease in the number of crimes by 38 per cent. I shall also try to show the result of the prohibition movement that has been tried in British India. Mr. A. F. W. Dixon writes on the success of the Prohibition movement in Salem:— "Viewing generally the effect of prohibition, I am convinced after 3 months' experience that prohibition is proving a great boon to the poorer classes in this District. Leading as they do a hand to mouth existence earning at the best barely enough to maintain the minimum standard of life necessary for health and strength they simply cannot afford to have the expensive luxury of drink which used to reduce the small earnings of the labouring classes to a miserable pittance quite insufficient for the proper maintenance of a family. Drink brought misery into the homes of many thousands of the poorer classes in the District misery in the shape of domestic unhappiness, insufficiency of food and crushing debt. Already in thousands of homes in this District conditions have changed to a remarkable extent. Domestic brawls have ceased. A sufficiency of food is available and the grip of the money lender has relaxed. This has happened within the short space of four months." Dr. P. J. Thomas who was conducting an investigation as to the result of the prohibition movement in Salem, again has reported on the result of his investigation and I shall read a small extract:— "The most striking effect of prohibition is the change in the dietetic practice of the families of the addicts that it brought about. Before prohibition the average working class family had barely two meals a day and some communities that consisted of terrible drinkers like the toddars of Palapathi and the weavers of Thenmarapalayam spent

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enormous proportions of their daily income ranging from 56 to 70 per cent on drink. After prohibition the drink bill was released for food and consumption of articles like curds, vegetables, ghee and milk that had been unheard of luxuries of the working class families came to be a regular order of the day. Wages that used to be way-laid for drink began to reach the housewife and the result was a dimunition of squalor with more money available for household amenities, clothing and the children's needs and at times even for trinkets and jewellery. All doubts and fears propagated by anti-prohibitionists have been completely disproved in Salem and to-day in the District thousands that once were hopeless addicts are able to carry on their work without any sign of that nervous prostration that was so confidently predicted for them by opponents of Government policy. Not only have they survived unscathed all temporary physical ailments consequent on a sudden radical change, they have become healthier, happier and more efficient, better householders and more peaceful citizens. Borrowings among labourers have been less this year largely due to the banishment of drink from marriages and other feasts. This will have healthy reactions among agriculturists."

It has been argued by the Hon'ble Member for Excise that a reduction of shops will not do any good when in the neighbourhood we get shops, and that has been the argument always advanced by the treasury bench. And they have got a clever instance in the failure of the movement in Nemmara. I can well understand that when an area is surrounded by wet districts and prohibition is introduced, then it is bound to fail. It is just to remove that difficulty that I suggest the reduction in the number of shops. The distance between the shops also will be increased. In the course of 4 years you are going to prepare the State for total prohibition when no more this difficulty will be felt.

My object in moving this resolution suggesting a gradual reduction in the number of shops is to prepare the State for total prohibition without causing a sudden shock to the treasury of the Government. That is the only object in wording the resolution in such a manner. If as a result of this resolution the number of shops is reduced the strain on the treasury may not be great because of the gradual decrease in number. I hope also that the argument of loss of revenue will not be pressed by the Government in view of the explanation I have given. I believe that the Government with any sense of responsibility will not continue to live upon tainted money that has been got by

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tapping the weaknesses of its subjects. It is the duty of the Government to save these people and to help them to live a better life. It is their duty to give up every pie that is received on this account. I shall conclude by saying that even such a responsible man like Mr. P. J. Thomas has stated that the loss of revenue cannot be advanced as an argument by any Government which has a sense of responsibility or honour, and he considers this money as tainted. I place this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy President : The resolution has been negatived.

Mr. M. K. Devassy (*Adur*) : A poll, Sir.

Ayes.

1. Mrs. A. N. Menon.
2. ,, C. R. Iyyunni.
3. Mr. C. V. Iyyu.
4. ,, V. N. Damodaran Nambiar.
5. Mr. T. K. Nayar.
6. ,, V. P. Kannu Pillai.
7. ,, K. Ayyappan.
8. ,, A. Eachara Menon.
9. ,, A. V. Moothedan.
10. ,, K. R. Viswambharan.
11. ,, K. S. Panicker.
12. ,, K. M. Ibrahim.
13. ,, L. M. Pylee.
14. ,, M. L. Joseph.
15. ,, B. M. Peter.
16. ,, V. K. Krishnankutty.
17. ,, N. Govinda Pai.
18. ,, C. K. Iyyunni.
19. ,, E. Ikkanda Warriar.
20. ,, Ismail Hajee Easa Sait.
21. ,, M. K. Devassy.
22. ,, P. Govinda Menon.
23. ,, K. Kochukunjan Kaimal.
24. Mr. C. Kunhan Nambudiripad
25. Mr. C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiripad.

Noes.

1. Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.
2. ,, K. Achyuta Menon.
3. ,, P. J. George.
4. ,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
5. Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.
6. Rao Bahadur M. Narayana Menon.
7. Mr. K. V. Menon.
8. ,, S. Venkiteswaran.
9. ,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
10. Rama Varmha Tampuran.
11. Mr. M. Raman Menon
12. Mr. V. K. Bhaskara Menon.
13. ,, M. Sivarama Menon.
14. ,, H. J. Walmesely.
15. ,, Koder.
16. ,, Subbaraya Chettiar.
17. ,, V. K. Kutty.
18. ,, K. P. Vallon.

25 for and 18 against.

The resolution was carried.

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